THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., N°. 766. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HASSUNALLY MOTABHOY is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this day.

R. HABIBHOY.

6my 573 Shanghai, 2nd Feb., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT, is authorized to sign our firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

8ap 574 Shanghai, 11th Feb., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH HENRY MCCLURE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.

12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Medical Practitioners at this Port.

During Dr SIBBALD's temporary absence, his practice will be carried on by DRS. HENDERSON and JOHNSTON.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
JAS. HENDERSON, M.D., F. R. C. S. E.
JAS. JOHNSTON. M.D., M. R. C. S. E.

31ma 559 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.

8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at lowest prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.

8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. BALDWIN as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.

tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted MR. J. W. WOOD a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of CERRUTI, WOOD & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.

tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.

tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.

tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.

tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WALTER MOURILYAN, and of Mr. EDWARD MORRIS FIRMIN, in our Firm, terminated on the 31st December, 1864, through lapse of time; and Mr. EDMUND PYE was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1865.

ELLES & Co.

15ap 582 Amoy, March 13th, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED."

tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, JR., is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

1ap 570 Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD PETTIT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. EARNEST DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

DEACON & Co.

7ap 563 Canton, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. F. B. SAMS ceases to sign our Firm from the 31st March, 1865.

INNES & Co.

17ju 581 Hankow, March 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.

tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DAVIS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

, FERGUSSON & Co.

2ap 564 Chefoo, 1st January, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Yokuhama, Japan, by Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE, will in future be conducted under the name of FLETCHER & Co.

Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.

22ap 525 China, 18th October, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as *Merchant, Commission Agent, Ship Broker, &c.*

ALEX. P. PORTER,
Late Agent for Messrs. Dent & Co.

4my-65 534 Hakodadi, 1st Nov., 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 10,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.

5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 288 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name— Wha-kee.

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.

31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.

tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to The HOME & COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents

tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Janson, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Roberts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.
ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

26ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Board of Directors in Manchester.

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Hough, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.	Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.	Alfred Milne, Esq.
T. Barham Foster, Esq.	Joseph Peel, Esq.
	Geo. Withington, Esq.

Board of Directors in London.

Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
John Gardiner Dickinson, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry G. Chilton, Esq. | Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.
William Mitchell, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings or their contents, in Shanghai and Hankow.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

tf 514 Shanghai, 26th Sept., 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq., *Chairman & Treasurer.*
The Right Hon. W. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
S. P. COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
HARVIE MORTON FARQUHAR, Esq.
Capt. R. G. HAMILTON.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
Sir J. W. HOGG, Bart.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.
FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq.
EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
Sir HENRY RICH, Bart.
OSWALD AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
SIDNEY J. FLETCHER, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.

tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of ROBERT M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 122 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*

tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

YANGTZSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policies holder.

The following appointments of Agents for the Association have been made in the two Northern Ports of China and in Japan.

S. W. POSTLEY, *Jr. Esq., at Tientsin.*
Messrs. KNIGHT & Co., „ *Newchwang.*
„ MEADOWS & Co., „ *Chefoo.*
„ WALSH & Co., „ *Nagasaki.*
„ WALSH, HALL & Co., „ *Kanagawa.*

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves in Business at this Port as *Merchants & General Commission Agents*, under the style and Firm of BALLANCE & HALLAM.

T. FRED. BALLANCE.
J. B. HALLAM.

1jy 586 Hankow, 1st April, 1865.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Special Service for Garrison at 9 A.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,.....	Feb 10	Hankow,.....	Mar. 25
Hongkong,.....	Mar 20	Nagasaki,.....	" 24
Tientsin,.....	" 23	Kanagawa,.....	" 17

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Dec. 15 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... " 8 } January, 26th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending March 24th, 1865.

Malwa		Patna	
New Tls.	Old. Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
35,—.....475 a 475.....		.....510 a 515...530 a 537	
37,—.....475 a 475.....		.....515.....528 a 530	
38,—.....475		.....515.....527 a 530	
39,—.....475		.....512.....527.....	
34,—.....475 a 480.....		.....517 a 518..527.....	
31,—.....475		.....515.....None.....	

BIRTH.

On the 20th of March, at Tientsin, the wife of J. Morgan, Esq., H. B. M. Consul for that port, of a Son.

MARRIED.

On 21st March, at Victoria, Hongkong, J. S. Mackintosh, Esq., of Shanghae, son of the late Revd. Lachlan Mackintosh, of Edinburgh, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of Canonbury, London.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—March 30, *Ozanam*, (Fr. sh.) Betaux, from Sydney; 31, *Cadiz*, (Br. str.) Tomline, from Hongkong; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, from Ningpo; *Adulsford*, (Br. brq.) Venin, from Cardiff; *Nimrod*, (Br. sh.) Ongleton, from Auckland; *Kidsvold*, (Norw. brq.) Hansen, from Cardiff.

Departed.—March 31, *Phillip Nelson*, (Br. brq.) Nelson, for Chefoo; *Petrel*, (Br. sch.) Lewis, for Bakodadi; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, for Ningpo; *Carrol*, (Br. str.) Edmund, for Hongkong; *Kiangsu*, (Am. str.) Gray, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Nanzing* from Tientsin. Hon. Anson Burlingame, Mrs. Burlingame and child, Messrs. C. Hannen, Alex. Levy, John Paton, and W. Wallworth.—Per *Cadiz* from Hongkong, Mrs. Browne and two Daughters, Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, Captain Chatfield, Messrs. H. James, Menzies, Carnegie, Gildemeister, Fleshwood, Pino, Leonard, Hart, G. T. Macleon, Tudor, R.N., D. Mcleon, Escherich, Lent, Ward, Hübener, Reynolds, Ringer, Chalmer, and F. Lourjiro.

Departed.—Per *Ganges*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Muirhead and children, Mrs. Gibson and children, Mrs. Phillips, Messrs. W. Watson, F. E. Wright, E. Gilman, D. Muirhead, J. Dunnenson, J. B. Ballantyne, C. H. Angel, and Captain Harrington, R.N.

CIRCULAR.

H.B.M. Consulate,
Tientsin, *9th March*, 1865.

THE accompanying Despatch received by me the Undersigned from H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires, Peking, is published for general information.

W. H. Lay,
Acting Consul.

Peking, *2nd March*, 1865.

No. 3.

Sir,—In despatch dated the 7th January 1864, Sir F. Bruce instructed Mr Gibson to issue no passports without previously submitting the names of the applicants to Peking with exception of such as might be applied for by Officers in Civil, Military, or Naval Services of Her Majesty, and the partners in large Mercantile firms.

I do not find that in any subsequent despatch Sir Frederick Bruce rescinded the instructions above quoted, and I have to direct you to observe that they are still in force.

It came to my knowledge a few days ago, that, about the middle of last month, two foreigners, being British subjects, had, according to the statement of the Lama in charge, forced their way into certain premises, into which he had refused them admittance, breaking or removing the padlock by which the door of the entrance was secured. The locality of the parties having been established by the Chinese who acted as their guide, and who corroborated the statement that there had been some collision between them and the people of the Temple in question, the Lama in charge was further interrogated; and then affirmed, not only that the acts of violence above charged had been committed, but that he himself had been twice struck on the back of the head with a whip.

The parties had left Peking on the morning of the day on which the above evidence was obtained, but I recalled them by summons to make answer to the charge of trespass with violence, and they yesterday appeared before me. The two witnesses, however, so completely modified their original statements regarding the trespass that it was impossible, by their evidence as taken before me, to convict the accused of having entered the premises in a manner deserving of punishment, and, as regards the assault, although the Lama did still affirm that one of the two foreigners had threatened him with his whip, he professed himself unable to say which of the two. They were consequently discharged, but with an admonition regarding acts of violence or intimidation.

The fact that the testimony on which I issued the summons was not given against the accused with any willingness, either by their guide who was the servant of their hosts, or by the Lama, who, as the receiver of fees for admittance into premises closed to the public, was alarmed lest he should be compromised with his own authorities, forbids my believing that the first story told by these witnesses was utterly without foundation; and I think it desirable that the junior members of the British community should be reminded that the inmates of any building in China, even though they should have been in the habit of admitting strangers as visitors, have a perfect right to discontinue the practice whenever it may seem to them good.

There are several places in this Capital, as in all others, that are not open to the public, but the keepers of which, as is the usage elsewhere, have been ready enough to shew them to visitors for a fee. Thus they arbitrarily raise their tariff from time to time or that they shew themselves, on occasions, as little disposed to oblige as other people, who believe the game to be in their own hands, I have no doubt. But the precedents supplied by their departure from their orders in particular instances, no matter how numerous these may have been, are of no authority. We cannot demand admittance into this Temple or that enclosure because some one else has been, even recently, admitted, and that we are still less justified in attempts to extort a concession of the kind such as, were the sides changed, we should indignantly resent as violations of law and Treaty, it is scarcely necessary to demonstrate.

I wish attention to be drawn to this question of right of way or visit, more especially in Peking, because, in the first place, there is no act that can be made matter of complaint that has not, here, a greater political significance than elsewhere, and, secondly, I had received but a short time before the occurrence to which I have referred at the beginning of this despatch, a formal complaint from the Chinese Government, that the guardians of places not open to the public were frequently overborne by foreigners, whom, in conformity with their instructions, they endeavoured to exclude. I requested in my reply, that any British subject committing such an irregularity as that described, should be at once taken into custody and forwarded to this Legation.

You will be so good as to have a copy of the Rule laid down by Sir Frederick Bruce hung up in the office of the British Consulate, and you will take steps to ensure publicity to the contents of this dispatch.

(Signed) Thomas Francis Wade.

(True copy)
J. B. Goddard,
Assistant.

W. H. Lay, Esq.
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.
Tientsin.

23ap Shanghai, 23rd Mar. 1865.

The London Mail of 27th February, due in Hongkong on the 12th April, and here on the 17th.—It arrived last year on the 15th April, per *Fuh-kien*.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Sunday, the 9th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

While as yet the question of interference with the rebels in Fukien remains undecided, it would be well for the western representatives to consider carefully the grounds upon which such interference would be advisable or justifiable. The Treaties do not pledge foreign nations to assist the Imperial Government against its rebellious subjects, and therefore the only grounds upon which a declaration of hostility could be based are expediency and the precedent afforded by the late campaigns in Che-kiang and Kiangsu. On the score of expediency the history of our relations with the Chinese has hitherto taught us that so long as we prove useful to them, or so long as their weakness is supported by our strength, they are willing to make every possible concession to us. When, however, the immediate emergency which calls for assistance is removed, no trace is left of the obligation which has been imposed by the active aid before rendered. A proposition so self-evident requires no proof at our hands, the late history of our relations with the local authorities in this province is in itself sufficient to support any accusations of ingratitude which may be brought against the Chinese. The ease with which consent to any reasonable project for the advantage of foreign trade was obtained during the continuance of the campaign in Kiangsu, as contrasted with the gradual limitation of the privileges accorded to foreigners when the surrounding territory was pacified, is fresh in the memory of every resident in Shanghai. Moreover the ease with which the English and French representatives obtained increased facilities for trade or recognition of the individual rights of their nationals, stood and stands in strong contrast to the difficulties thrown in the way of the American authorities who are not supported by either a sea or land force. The *Firefly* case, in which the claim for compensation is evaded solely on the technical ground that the steamer was not seized "in the interior," the delay which attended the settlement of the Ward affairs, and the non-fulfilment of various agreements entered into by mercantile firms and the Chinese government, all point to the same conclusion—that foreign friendly relations are not based on honor or honesty, but on fear and cupidity alone. In this peculiar view of the case interference in aid of the Imperialists would undoubtedly result in temporary advantage, but that advantage would be merely temporary, and could be counted on only for so long a period as the rebels might be able to maintain their ground. On the contrary, the rebels in Fukien are at present in a good position to display what they can do. The mistake which vitiated all their proceedings before, was that instead of establishing an empire on a small scale and then extending their influence either morally or by force of arms, they spread themselves over the country and roamed from place to place, devastating the agricultural districts and dooming myriads of their fellow-countrymen to misery and death. If they now have sufficient good sense, or if they possess foreign advisers of sufficient penetration, they will confine themselves to Fukien until they obtain a firm footing, have opened one or two ports on the coast, and have established a government founded on better principles than that which they are endeavouring to supplant. These objects once attained, foreign nations would undoubtedly recognise their existence, and readily embrace the opportunity of obtaining freer access to the great tea-producing districts. The signs of the times portend a dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. It has grown old without gaining political wisdom, and it has extended its rule over vast tracts of country without gaining a particle of real power. The interests of the country would be best served by a division which would render the administration of government more easy as well as more certain. What the boundaries of the new empires would probably be need not occupy our attention, but this at least is certain, that the provinces to the south of the Yang-tsze are those in which foreign interests now lie. Were it possible that the Fukien rebels should in process of time succeed in establishing a settled government, that would in all probability, if properly guided, spread itself over the southern valley of the Yang-tsze, and the likelihood of this taking place should be an element in any discussion relative to operations against the Tsze Wang. We have now for the second time an opportunity of practising that neutrality of which we have hitherto made an empty profession, and so far as refusing to allow British and French officers to take service on the Imperial side, and refusing to supply military stores, the English and French governments would be justified in giving a fair field to the Fukien rebels. Of course foreign adventurers will seek service from both parties indiscriminately but their presence in the ranks of either does not pledge the home governments to any line of policy. The Chinese may claim assistance on the score of the precedent afforded by the campaign in this province and Che-kiang, but although this might to their mind constitute a valid ground for interference in their favor, the foreign authorities may without difficulty announce their intention of altering the line of policy they have hitherto pursued. In Fukien we have no colossal interests such as those which tied our hands in Kiangsu, and until the safety of foreign life and property is threatened we have no excuse for throwing the weight of our influence into either scale. The contingency of our having to defend ourselves appears to be remote, as the friendly protestations of the rebel leaders are rendered more credible by the well-understood requirements of their policy We therefore trust that, before committing their respective governments to the long train of evils which interference must inevitably produce, the representatives of foreign powers will allow the Chinese to settle the question of territorial supremacy in Fukien, and will content themselves with keeping a watchful eye on European interests

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

We have had only two rainy days during the past week; and on them the thermometer suddenly fell from 70 to 40 and 48, by day. Since then, however, it has again gradually risen to 60, and fine weather has prevailed.

A large proportion of the native troops who were encamped outside the South gate have left during the past week, together with the Commander-in-Chief Kwo-sun-ling, who sailed in the *Dunbarton*. Yang-ting-chuen, the second in command, will leave with the remainder almost immediately. In the meantime accompanied by his body guard, His Excellency yesterday attended a parade of the Volunteer corps in the Consulate compound. A large meeting has been held at the Club for the purpose of promoting the prosperity of the S. V. C., a report of the proceedings at which will be found in another column. No very definite plan of action was decided on, but the agitation of the subject will have a good effect. Twenty-five new members, we believe, joined the corps in the enthusiasm of the moment. In another column will be found the returns of of the population in the settlements, as shown by the late census. The figures however can only be regarded as approximate in many cases. For example, it must be palpable to any one that the return of 118 Portuguese is as ridiculously under the mark as that of 35 unemployed foreigners.

Native reports from Foochow speak of a heavy reverse sustained by the Governor General, in an attempted assault on Changchow. In fact this news hastened the departure of the reinforcements from this province.

The English mail of February 10th arrived yesterday per P. & O. steamer *Cadiz*; but the intelligence had been anticipated by the *Texas*. Telegraphic notes reach to the 4th March, via Barcelona, and report the capture of Charleston and Wilmington by the Federals. We cannot expect details of these events till the mail after next, as that due on the 17th inst. will bring papers to the 26th February only.

Russia on the Frontier of Thibet.

(Friend of India.)

"What is truth?" is a more pertinent question in the East than elsewhere. For months back this journal, in common with others in India, France and England, has published accounts of the progress of Russia in Central Asia, has asserted that Russia conquered Khokand last July, has described the visit of envoys from the subjugated province to the Viceroy of India and Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Yet now the *Gazette de St. Petersbourgh* ridicules the statement that Russia has 12,000 men in Khokand, and that the Russians have captured Tashkand and Khokand; and thinks it necessary to add that Russia has no intention of invading Thibet, because Lassa is two thousand miles from Bokhara through which she would have to march.

The following narrative, translated from the Kokanese account of the conquest, will set the matter at rest, while it is most interesting in itself. It confirms in a singular manner the account of *Incalide Russe*, which we published on 19th January last. "In the month of Mohurrum 1281, H. H. [July 1864] the Russians marched unawares from the east into the territory of Oulia Atu and from the north into Turkistan, and occupied by force both the territories which are the principal states in the Dast-i-kapchak [Kirghiz Steppes.] Thereupon the king of Kokan marched with his army and artillery to Chumkarah [Tchemkent,] where intelligence was received to the effect that the Russians were determined to invade Chamkarat. A force was immediately advanced against them, and having come upon them at the village of Sipsak the Russian troops were completely surrounded and a great number killed. At last the Khokand troops were ordered to dismount and advance in force against the Russians. They did so, and the enemy were on the point of being made prisoners and had actually asked for quarters, when intelligence came of the approach of another Russian force from Oulia Atu. The Khokand troops marched rapidly against them—a battle ensued which lasted for twelve days, and a large number of Russians were slain. The remainder, unable to hold their ground, escaped during the night, but not without being hotly pursued for a considerable distance." The explicit denial of an official Russian journal of the recent conquest in Central Asia is, to our mind, more suggestive evidence of Russia's designs, than the conquests themselves. If Russia's advance has no reference to the possessions of other European powers in Asia, why should she deny it so long after the event?

This denial is the most remarkable, because we have lately received intelligence of the appointment of General Evdokimoff as Governor General of the new Khanate of Khokand. This officer finally subjugated the tribes of the Caucasus, and was then put at the head of the Russian expedition which annexed Khokand, last July. It was he who saw the importance, as the key of the military command of Central Asia, of the fortress of Ak-Medjid, which is placed at the point where the river Djihoun falls into the Sea of Aral. The Sea is now as much a Russian lake as the Caspian. A steam flotilla takes supplies to the fort and thence they are forwarded to the Russian armies and posts. There can be no doubt that Russia holds Khokand as an integral part of her Asiatic empire, and that she has gained over the Khan of Bokhara to her interests. Since she disclaims the intention of invading Thibet in the same sentence in which she denies the conquest of Khokand, she is doubtless planning a march in the direction of Lassa.

The belief in Central Asia itself is, so far as we have information, that Russia and Bokhara together will do their best to interfere in Afghanistan on behalf of Dost Mahomed and against our ally the Ameer of Cabul. Meanwhile the Ameer is making great preparations for his march on Candahar. He has avoided the mistake which led to the massacre of our enemy and troops, by directing the Ghilzae chiefs to be paid all their arrears and three months in advance. The Khan of the Jubbatan, too, have received notice to send forward their quota of mercenaries, since the roads are passable. The *Delhi Gazette* news-letter publishes the following information given in a letter from "certain merchants" as to the movements of Russia.

"The Russians having left some of their troops under four officers at Kokan, have marched for Oorgunge. The Russians' rule and treatment have been so much liked by the natives of Tashkund, Kokan and other places that thousands of the natives of their own will and pleasure have accepted employment under them. Every description of supplies is brought to their camp, and purchased at fair prices. Kokanees are so much pleased with the Russians that they cheerfully do what they are asked. From Tashkund to Ouratpa the road is quite ready, and from the latter place to Oorgunge the work is progressing. The Russians have applied to the Shah of Persia to make over to them the forts of Murve and Surrukah; and it is very likely that they will get them. Communication between Agha Mujid, where the Russians have got their head-quarters, and their camp, is quite safe and open, and they always get their ammunition from Agha Mujid. They have made it public that during their march towards Hindostan they will not oppress or trouble any one on any account, and will treat every one in friendly spirit."

If only half of this is correct, it is impossible to over-rate its importance. It will be observed that "*their march towards Hindostan*" is mentioned in a way which shews what Asiatic opinion at least is as to their designs.

CENSUS.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

| | | |

CENSUS OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

Résultat du Recensement Européen de l'année 1865.

Habitants. Masculins. au-dessus de 14 ans.	Masculins. au-dessous de 15 ans.	Féminins. au-dessus de 15 ans.	Féminins. au-dessous de 15 ans.	Nationalités. Français.	Anglais.	Allemands	Américains.	Turcs.	Hollandais	Belges.	Autrichiens.	Grecs.	Portugais	Italiens.	Total.
359	13	79	9	259	19	42	64	14	12	3	10	16	14	7	460

Par order du Conseil d'Administration Municipale,

Le Secretaire,

Alph. Ortmans.

Résultat du Recensement Chinois de l'année 1865.

	Nombre de Maisons.	Habitants. Masculins. au-dessus de 15 ans.	Masculins. au-dessous de 15 ans.	Feminins. au-dessus de 15 ans.	Feminins. au-dessous de 15 ans.	Coolies et Serviteurs Chinois.	Totaux.	Grand Total.
Relevé du Recensement	5,005	18,690	2,540	7,165	1,605	16,386	46,386	..
Domestiques Chinois employés dans les Maisons Européennes	..	..	..	..	..	..	879	..
Population flottante estimée à	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000	..
								55,265

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration Municipale,

Le Secretaire,

Alph. Ortmans.

ENGLISH AND HONG-QUE SETTLEMENTS.

Road.	Houses. Occupied	Unoccupied	Total Number	Occupants. Males. Adults	Males. Children	Females Adults	Total Children	Total Males	Total Females	Grand Total
Lau Ki Chang	85	35	120	322	31	110	65	353	175	528
Kiang Sou	140	53	193	751	143	255	102	894	357	1251
Kiang Si	60	42	102	285	46	120	47	331	167	498
Hauan	205	209	685	1707	306	732	106	2013	838	2941
Shantung	210	18	228	1031	173	276	111	1204	482	1686
Kwang Si	174	79	253	777	208	294	118	985	412	1397
Shan Si	346	178	524	1019	278	370	130	1297	500	1797
Fokien	741	228	969	3197	711	1515	450	3908	1965	5873
Sung Kiang	311	226	537	1609	255	683	193	1264	876	2140
Canton	219	60	279	1206	202	617	208	1408	825	2233
Yoo Chan	66	48	114	585	168	374	112	753	486	1239
Hankow	136	112	248	682	147	321	96	829	417	1246
Hang Chau	174	56	230	852	206	430	103	1058	536	1596
Nanking	591	118	1309	3234	659	1180	259	3893	1439	5332
Tien Tsin	149	74	223	829	163	267	125	992	492	1484
Ningpo	186	80	266	885	212	302	122	1007	454	1461
Peking	184	61	245	796	241	478	232	1037	710	1747
Soo Chau	1266	529	1795	3708	1187	2015	904	4895	2919	8814
Foreign Hongs	..	..	..	4249	266	191	70	4455	261	4716
Shipping	..	..	..	278	11	9	..	289	22	311
Totals	5439	2983	8413	27492	5583	11817	3638	33075	15455	48490

Boat Population.... Soochow Creek .... 4090; Yang King Pang .. 600; Sampans .... 1309; Cargo Boats .... 2000; Off Shore 2000; 9700

Vagrants 2000

Grand Total.... 60190

HONG-QUE.

Road.	Houses. Occpd.	Unoc.	Total.	Males. Adults.	Children.	Females. Adults.	Children.	Total. Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Woosung	204	159	363	412	104	137	30	516	167	683*
Hong-que Village	733	215	948	2,462	719	901	336	3,122	1,197	4,319
Hong-que	223	216	439	1,045	158	542	235	1,186	777	1,963
Bamboo-town	351	88	439	1,018	418	399	271	1,436	670	2,106
Inner Hong-que	296	4	294	588	197	222	168	785	337	1,122
Taiang-tai	6	16	22	38	14	14	8	52	22	74
Ming-hong	1	9	10	2	1	0	0	3	0	3*
Tien-sang	79	83	162	322	52	219	71	374	290	664*
Broadway	297	157	454	1 299	135	303	89	1,434	392	1,826
Ka Zing	320	139	459	695	211	368	104	906	472	1,378
Louza	20	22	42	27	20	10	9	47	29	76
(Ku Pa Doo	223	..	223	493	167	363	140	660	503	1,163
Chi-e-ling	135	..	135	255	105	219	93	360	312	672
Unassessed { Fe-ka	6	..	6	8	7	10	4	15	15	30
villages { No-ka	8	..	8	36	7	23	9	43	21	64
{ Chen-ka	14	..	14	14	7	13	5	21	18	39
Tsz-ka	52	..	52	141	59	99	27	191	126	317
Chn. in European employ				635	87	128	33	722	161	883
	2,971	1,197	4,068	9,428	2,439	3,962	1,630	11,863	5,502	17,455

The Council are led to believe that the above numbers are understated, and that an addition of at least one-sixth should be made.

English Settlement..... 68,190 add. 1/6=Total..70,222
Hong-que..... 17,455 add. 1/6= " ..20,385
90,587

By order of the Council,
R. F. GOULD, *Secretary.*

Council Room, 31*st March*, 1865.

"Children" implies under 15 years of age.

CENSUS OF SHANGHAI, 1865, *English and Hong-que Settlements*, POPULATION TABLES, *Numbers and distribution of the People, taken on the 8th March*, 1865.

Road.	Nationality: English.	Nationality: Settlements.	Nationality: American.	Nationality: Mexicans.	Nationality: Portuguese.	Nationality: Danish.	Nationality: Dutch.	Nationality: Spanish.	Nationality: Swedish.	Nationality: Norwegian.	Nationality: Prussian.	Nationality: Austrian.	Nationality: Greek.	Nationality: Turkish.	Nationality: Belgian.	Nationality: Italian.	Nationality: French.	Nationality: Total.	Hong-que Settlement.	Hong-que Village.	Hong-que.	Bamboo-town.	Inner Hong-que.	Taiang-tai.	Ming-hong.	Tien-sang.	Broadway.	Ka Zing.	Louza.	Ku Pa Doo.	Chi-e-ling.	Fe-ka.	No-ka.	Chen-ka.	Tsz-ka.	Chn. in European employ.	Residents living afloat.	Shipping.	Bubbling Well Road.	Army.	Royal Navy.	Total.
1861																																									
																			M	717																					
1862																			F	578																					
																			C	1295																					
1863																			Total	1295																					
																			M	794																					
1864																			F	537																					
																			C	1331																					
1865																			Total	1331																					
																			M	1148																					
																			F	1005																					
																			C	2153																					
																			Total	2153																					
																			M	429																					
																			F	299																					
																			C	728																					
																			Total	728																					
																			M	38																					
																			F	28																					
																			C	66																					
																			Total	66																					
																			M	0																					
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																			Total	0																					
																			M	13																					
																			F	5																					
																			C	18																					
																			Total	18																					
																			M	1																					
																			F	0																					
																			C	1																					
																			Total	1																					
																			M	1,010																					
																			F	825																					
																			C	1,835																					
																			Total	1,835																					
																			M	2,427																					
																			F	1,993																					
																			C	4,420																					
																			Total	4,420																					

EXPORT OF SPECIE TO THE EAST, THROUGH ALEXANDRIA.

We publish below an interesting table shewing the amount of specie exported to the East during 1864. It has been compiled by Mr. F. M. Page, an old and well-known resident in Shanghai.

2, Church Court, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
31*st January*, 1865.

I have the pleasure to hand a Summary of the export of specie to the East during 1864, compiled from my twelve monthly Statements for that year.

The Summary fully explains itself, and I will here merely point out that the total shipments during 1864 exceed those made in 1863, by a little over 2½ millions sterling.

Viz :— To Alexandria—Increase in 1864, say 1 million.
" Madras " ½ "
" Calcutta " 2½ "
" Singapore, and other places " ½ "
4½ millions.

To Bombay—Decrease in 1864, say ½ million.
" China, & other places " 1 "
1½ millions.

Net Increase during year 1864, 2½ millions.

Nearly a month's delay in the issue of this statement has been unavoidable, to allow time for receipt of returns from Suez, to complete the year's shipments to a point.

SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1864.

From 4th January, 1864, to 29th December, 1864.

Per "P. & O." Steamers from Southampton and Marseilles, and from Gibraltar, Malta and Suez.
Per "Messageries Imperiales" Steamers from Marseilles.

Shipped to	Gold.	Mexican Dollars.	Bar-Silver and Coin	Total during 1864.	Total during 1863.	Comparison of years 1864 & 1863. Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sundry ..... Gibraltar, Malta, Suez.	5,568		3,150	8,718	5,920		
Alexandria	5,900,212		147,038	6,047,250	5,891,100	756,150	
Aden ..... Seychelles, Mauritius, Re-union	175,924		68,937	244,861	159,089	85,772	
Ceylon ..... Australia	48,417		31,215	79,632	116,921		37,289
Bombay	1,070,347		9,057,156	10,127,473	10,616,501		559,028
Madras ..... Pondicherry	183,220		789,917	973,137	603,713	474,420	
Calcutta	115,755		3,805,837	3,921,092	820,109	2,700,983	
Singapore ..... Penang, Batavia, Saigon	6,586	900,063	59,131	965,780	796,501	169,279	
China ..... Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghae, Japan	49,368	1,539,961	609,827	2,199,156	3,076,504		877,398
	£7,555,597	2,440,024	14,311,795	24,318,189	21,455,844	4,281,870	1,419,525
Per 48 P. & O. Steamers from Southampton			6,217,123	11,386,707			
" 48 do. from Marseilles			7,777,791	5,788,292		Net Increase during 1864	
" 48 do. from Gibraltar, Malta, and Suez			553,370	443,521		£ 2,862,345.	
" 96 M. Impl. Steamers from Marseilles			1,770,082	1,837,323			
Total during the Year 1864			14,318,189	1,455,844			

F. M. Page,
2, *Church Court, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.*

31*st January*, 1865.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

In obedience to an invitation by the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, a full meeting assembled at the Club-house on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of devising measures to promote the efficiency and increase the strength of the force. The proceedings were briefly opened by

Mr. Antrobus, who expressed his gratification at the readiness with which so large a number of Volunteers had complied with his request, and at the presence of so many members of the community who had not yet joined the force. He was glad to see that Sir Harry Parkes and Mr. Seward were in the room; Mr. Brenier would also have attended, had he not been detained by business in the Consular Court. As the principal object of the present meeting was to induce the enrolment of members, probably a non-Volunteer would most appropriately fill the chair, and he was sure that his proposal that Sir Harry Parkes be requested to undertake the office, would be unanimously endorsed.

Sir Harry Parkes was sure the gentlemen present would give him credit for considerable diffidence in assuming the chair. It would perhaps have been better that some one representing the interests of the entire community rather than of a section, should have been selected; and in this view he would have been glad to have seen the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or in his absence Mr. Antrobus, in the office. Still there was some truth in Mr. Antrobus' remark as to the advisability of a non-volunteer filling the Chair, and in that sense he (the Chairman) was sorry to say he did represent by far the largest section of the community. The meeting had assembled in consequence of a letter from Mr. Antrobus, drawing attention to a report by a Committee of Volunteer officers. All who had perused this document must have been struck by its ability and comprehensiveness. There was still much to be done before the Corps could occupy a permanent position; and he believed the feeling that this was the case had prompted the meeting. The first thing was to be persuaded of the utility and necessity of the Corps. He thought it must be palpable to all who had had any experience of life in Shanghai, how necessary it was that we should be able to protect ourselves. All knew that during late years, we had several times been called on to arm and to fight, to protect ourselves. The dangers which threatened were diversified. At one time we had to resist imperialist excesses, at another to repel rebel hordes. On one occasion we had seen the city taken in a single night, while at another it underwent an eighteen months' siege, and at another the streets had been in possession of a frantic mob. These were dangers the residents, ought to be prepared to meet. Lately we had possessed a garrison of regular troops; but this was an accident occuring through two powerful governments having large expeditionary forces here from which they detached some to our aid. On such assistance we could not always rely, and this was a reason for considering the subject of volunteering. The principal aid on which we could depend was naval; and it was evident that whatever vessels of war might be in port they would be able to operate with much greater effect, if there were an organised force on shore, with whom they could cooperate. This force we ought to supply; if the rule held good that an individual ought to be able to protect himself, so should a community. He (the Chairman) had an opportunity of consulting the highest military authority in China on the subject, and had in his possession a note from General Guy which he would read for the information of the meeting. [General Guy said that if he could by any means further the important object of a Volunteer corps at Shanghai, which was so essential to the protection of the residents, he should be most happy to do so. It was above all essential that members should be in earnest in their work. He would guarantee to hold Shanghai with 500 well-drilled Volunteers against any force the rebels would be likely to bring against it—or at any rate till assistance could be procured.] He (the Chairman) thought the community could endorse General Guy's opinion that Shanghai could be held till reinforcements should arrive, as in 1862, until regular troops were sent down from the North, the Volunteers had been almost alone here. The mistake into which we were likely to fall was that of trusting to being able to meet difficulties as they arose without previous preparation. But organisation was a plant of slow growth—not arrived at in a moment. It was palpable to all that we must begin in time if we were to be prepared to meet a sudden emergency. He would say nothing of the value of volunteering as regarded exercise, companionship, &c, because these points must be palpable to everybody. He would, however, mention one point, namely, that a movement of this kind had an influence on the people by whom we were surrounded. It showed them that we were ready to protect our property, that we were armed as well as wealthy, that we could handle the rifle as well as hold the pen; and what was even more important, they would see that there existed among us a bond of union which would lead the different nationalities to rise up in common defence as one man. He noticed that while the corps had adopted the modest motto of the English Volunteers "Defence not Defiance," one arm had borrowed an emblem from a well known order of Knighthood which he presumed was intended to typify a Ranger as St. George, despatching the Chinese Dragon of disorder and misrule. With equal appropriateness he thought they should be animated by the spirit of the mottoes of the two sister orders, and in the language of one he understood as saying to their foes "Nemo me impune lacessit," and in that of the other "Quis separabit," to the union which he hoped would long exist among themselves.

Mr. Antrobus thought it would be unnecessary for him to say more than a few words, after the very able exposition of the advantages of the Volunteer movement which they had just heard from Sir Harry Parkes. He had hoped that the Commandant of the garrison would have been present; but unfortunately he was not very well. They had heard, however, higher authority than his for the importance of the movement. He (Mr. A.) would call on non-volunteers to give it the aid of strong hearts and strong hands. A small attendance on parade disheartened all, and the movement must lack vigour and energy if such were the case. When he called on residents to become Volunteers, it was not only because he wanted to see them Volunteers; but because he was sure that all would take more interest in the Corps when it could boast a large number who were earnest in their work. He would not go through the report, which was incomplete in the point of standing orders, which would be filled up hereafter. But he would allude to the project which had been mentioned of starting a Volunteer Club. It would not be grateful towards those under where auspices the roof which then sheltered them had been erected, to promote any institution which should interfere with the prosperity of the present Club. The manner, therefore, in which the suggestion could be carried out still required consideration. The Corps at present consisted of Riflemen and Cavalry. To these it was proposed to add Artillery and Engineers. The Artillery was always a popular corps, and many would no doubt wish to join it on account of its novelty; but it must be remembered that it would always be necessary to maintain the proper proportion between the different branches. He would remind them that they would find the officers always ready to do their best to consult the prejudices of members; but this reservation must be borne in mind. Up to the present time the Corps bore no members from the Hongque side upon its list. He was glad to see Mr. Seward present; because he was sure that they might rely on his influence to send them recruits from thence. The two settlements were now one, there was a large number of residents in Hongque, and fifty new members might easily be supplied, sufficient indeed to form a Hongque Company. There was one other subject to which he wished to allude, namely, to the formation of a Volunteer Band. The plan had worked successfully at Hongkong; five names of gentlemen willing to take part in Shanghai had been already handed to him, and he was sure, from the amount of musical talent which the settlements contained, that they would be able to make up a full band. In conclusion he would only remark that lists would be taken round, and that any person who might not be able to enrol himself as an active member, would at least be able to subscribe his name and contribute towards the funds which, he must say, frequently required assistance. He would not detain them further, but would at once call on the gentlemen who had charge of resolutions to lay them before the meeting.

Mr. Whitlow proposed as the first resolution.

"That the meeting concurs in the opinion that the augmentation of the Volunteer corps is in accordance with the interests of the settlement."

This was seconded by Mr. Whittall and carried unanimously.

Mr. Gould would take the opportunity of mentioning that the committee thought an artillery corps would be a most valuable form of volunteering for Shanghai, if its members were taught proficiently. But a great deal of drill would be necessary, and the equipment of a large number would be difficult. If a select corps of seventy-five were enrolled, it would be easy to increase it hereafter. A troop of engineers, too, would be found very valuable if it were ever necessary to throw up defences or barricades. He might mention that, in common with other members of the committee, he thought much that had hitherto been unsatisfactory in the organisation of the corps had been attributable to lack of system. However it was hoped to remedy that deficiency. All must have observed the stress which General Guy had laid on the necessity for earnestness. If they started with the number set down, 450 men, they would still be a very small corps; there was no room for different regiments, every body would be simply a Shanghai Volunteer, and the corps could merely be said to consist of, say a company of cavalry, a company of artillery and three companies of Rifles. He was sure he might say on behalf of his brother officers that they, as well as himself, would always be ready to offer any required instruction.

Mr. Dunlop proposed and Mr. Bryan seconded.

"That lists be laid on the table for signatures by gentlemen wishing to join the force. And that it is expedient that, subsequent to the meeting, efforts be continued by the recruiting committee to increase the strength of the corps."

This also was carried unanimously.

Mr. Antrobus wished to refer to Colonel Yonge. He had first received a letter from him which he was sure would be considered valuable, and which therefore he would read to the meeting. [Colonel Yonge had heard with great pleasure that it was intended to make the Volunteer corps represent an army in miniature. Such a step was especially necessary at Shanghai. Let the infantry be the strong branch, and if there were too many candidates for the cavalry and artillery, let them cast lots as to which corps they should enter. On account of the number of creeks, difficulty would be found in manœuvring heavy guns in this neighbourhood. He would recommend, therefore, that light field-pieces principally be used, and that every man, even an artillery-man, should learn infantry drill in case of necessity.] He (Mr. A.) was sure that they would all be very much obliged to Colonel Yonge for his valuable remarks.

Mr. Mybburgh rose to propose the next resolution :—

"That the thanks of the corps are due to the Committee of officers for their valuable report. And that it is desirable that a further report be submitted by them containing suggestions as to the measures they consider essential to the organisation of the corps."

There was no doubt that great pains had been bestowed upon the report, and it was evident that the committee had derived valuable aid from Mr. Gould's professional knowledge. He hoped that as an old Volunteer—he had been one now for five years—he might be allowed to make a few remarks. When he first arrived here from Hongkong, he had enquired about the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and been told that, though numbering fifty members, only about twelve ever appeared on parade. No one liked to have connexion with a falling house, but things had greatly improved since then. He was going to speak frankly, because he thought it was better to speak out manfully in such a case. He had lately attended in the ranks, and he had seen men there who, he was sure, would not be passed by the sergeant. Unless men attended drill regularly, they would be rather an obstacle than a source of strength in time of need. He would venture to make one more suggestion, that was, that the artillery would be more useful than even the infantry, and should be the nucleus rather than a branch of the Volunteer force.

Mr. Keswick said that it was with very great pleasure that he rose to second the resolution which had been proposed by Mr. Mybburgh. He wished the Volunteer movement every success, although he had never been an active member.

Sir Harry Parkes was quite sure that there could be no question as to the manner in which the Committee had discharged their task; and all must recognise how much they owed to Mr. Gould. Some further remarks by them on the subject of organisation were, however, desirable. The Report especially alluded to guards and patrolles, and it must be conceded that it was very desirable that every man should know his place and duty in case of danger.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Sir Harry Parkes thought that as no gentleman appeared inclined to offer any further remarks, he might declare the meeting closed, and point to the table near him. Lists ready for subscription would be found on it, and there were other similar lists in the room below.

Mr. Antrobus proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with loud applause. The meeting then broke up.

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27ju-65 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

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tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863

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D. McLEAN,
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tf 776 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1865.

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Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 8 o'clock A.M.

tf Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1863.

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tf 405 9th March, 1863.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS,

Yew hun.

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAI.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 4.861

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

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